# CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

OL. CI Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1957 No. 2

# A NATION UNDER GOD

DR. EDWARD L. R. ELSON

(Dr. Elson, minister of the National Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C. delivered this sermon at the pre--inaugural services on the morning of January 20, 1957 and was printed in the January 29th issue of the Congressional Record at the request of Congresswoman Cecil M. Harden of Indiana.)

"In the beginning God." On these first words of the Bible early America staked down its life.

This central tenet of our life was explicit in our Declaration of Independence. It is implicit in our instruments of government. It permeates our institutions. And it is manifest in our common days. The virtues of our people and the values of our culture are derived from the premise that this is "one nation under God."

This basic truth has been mediated to our people through many religious traditions and by many denominations. All espouse in common a faith in a transcendent God in history and beyond history. In some this faith in God has been intimate and personal; in others an attitude of life derived from the social climate and the cultural atmosphere produced by religious faith, principally evangelical Christian faith.

To be sure, America has as a principle the complete separation of the institutions of the Church from the institution of Government. In our plural religious structure, this separation has been a source of virility to both Church and State. But while we cling tenaciously to this principle of separation, no doctrine of American life has ever or ever will eliminate or minimize the presence, the power, or the influence of religion in our national affairs. Religion and national destiny are forever intertwined.

To be under God is to acknowledge that this is God's world—that He is the sovereign Lord and Ruler of all life. He is the God of Creation. Man, created in His image, bears some of God's characteristics. Man is a person as God is a person; and the only reason for treating human beings with dignity and respect is that they are persons created in God's image, with immortal souls and an eternal destiny. Thus created by God in God's own image, man is free under God's rulership. His freedom is God bestowed, not an attainment but an obtainment. Man is born free and the chief end of this free man, as the catechism long ago said, is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever. God Himself is the Lord of Creation and He will have no other gods before Him. Therefore, that nation which deifies itself, or absolutizes some reality in its life cannot be a nation under God. Such is idolatry—for that nation has usurped God's place. Americans have rejected this temptation. Americans believe God is above the Nation.

To be under God is also to be under His providence. There is a destiny for that nation whose God is the Lord—a destiny shaped and determined by the Almighty Himself. Our spiritual forebears covenanted with God, not as a tribal or racial deity but as the universal God, who, while being the God of all people, becomes in a special sense the God of those who accept His purpose for human life. Our history has meaning only in these terms. We are a people under God's providence.

To be under God is to be guided by Him. That nation which seeks to understand and obey His laws; that nation which seeks to

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# National Temperance and Prohibition Council

**Washington, D. C., January 28-30, 1957**

The National Reform Association was represented at the annual meeting of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council which met in Washington, D. C., January 28-30 by Dr. J. R. Patterson, Executive Secretary, delegate, and Mrs. J. R. Patterson, alternate. Dr. R. H. Martin, President-Emeritus, attended in his own right as an honorary member of the Council. Dr. Patterson was made a member of the executive committee.

One item that called forth considerable discussion was the move to change the name of the Council so as to eliminate the word "prohibition," because of the feeling that the term tends to cause an unfavorable reaction on the part of some who would otherwise participate in positive action on temperance measures. The move to change the name was lost by a narrow margin.

Among the congressmen who addressed the Council were: Senator Strom Thurmond, who spoke regarding his bill S. 4 "to prevent the service or consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard commercial passenger aircraft and military aircraft;" Senator Francis Case, who spoke in regard to "Liquor in the military"; and Hon. Eugene Siler, who spoke on liquor advertising and answered questions in regard to the type of bill he proposed to enter in regard to such advertising. (Congressman Siler had not yet introduced H.R. 4835 at the time of the meeting).

The members of the Council were deeply moved at hearing Mrs. Austin P. Coughlin tell the tragic story of her son's death, who was one of the six Marine recruits drowned at Parris Island. She read excerpts from letters her son had written prior to his death, and from letters written by other recruits following his death which leaves no doubt but that drink on the part of the drill commander was the major cause of this tragedy.

Mrs. Coughlin's son had not been reared in a drinking atmosphere. She maintained that top officials in the Corps should have been aware of the drinking that was going on there. Speaking, not only for herself, but also for the parents of the other dead marine recruits, she asked for a sweeping investigation by an impartial committee of Congress into the whole matter, especially the matter of drinking, which she feels led to the death of her son. Mrs. Coughlin asked for the help of the Council. She knows that nothing can be done now to change her own situation, for her son is gone, but she wants action to prevent similar unnecessary tragedies from happening to other mothers' sons.

All concerned persons are requested to write t their congressman and senators in support of he plea, asking them to demand a thorough investiga tion which will not gloss over the facts. Letters t senators should be addressed to Senate Office Build ing, Washington, D. C., and congressmen to Hous Office Building, Washington, D. C.

One of the highlights in connection with the Coun cil meeting was the annual Fellowship Breakfas of the International Reform Federation held in th Senate dining room of the Capitol on the mornin of January 29th. This breakfast was preceded by prayer meeting in the rotunda during which wreath was placed before the statue of Miss France E. Willard by Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, National Presi dent of the W.C.T.U.

The breakfast this year was one of the best w have been privileged to attend. Among the on hundred guests were about twenty members of Con gress, most of whom were introduced and mad responses. Among these were Senator Lausche, o Ohio, Allott of Colorado, Johnson and Thurmon of South Carolina, Purtell of Connecticut and Ell ender of Louisiana. Representatives included Hill o Colorado, Jenkins of Ohio, Judd of Minnesota, Sile of Kentucky, Chenoweth of Colorado, Flynt o Georgia, Beamer of Indiana, Cunningham of Iowa Doyle of California and Williams of Mississippi.

The highlight of the Breakfast was the installa tion of Dr. Charles X. Hutchinson to the office o Superintendent of the International Reform Feder ation as the successor to his father-in-law, the lat Dr. Clinton N. Howard. The installation service wa conducted by Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker.

The resolutions that were adopted by the Counc this year were exceedingly fine. Feeling that a d gest of them would not do them justice we ar therefore carrying them in full in this issue.

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## EDUCATION FOR SOBRIETY

*A Guide for Alcohol Education in the Loc Church,* by Helen McKnight. Packed with ideas- a blueprint from which your church may constru a balanced, sturdy alcohol education program stru ture.

The usefulness of this booklet is not confined the church. It is of value wherever a temperan education program is contemplated.

Order from the National Reform Association, 2 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Prices are: 5 each, $5.00 per dozen, $35.00 per hundred.

# Resolutions Adopted by National Temperance And Prohibition Council At Annual Meeting

### Reaffirmation of Purpose

WHEREAS the National Temperance and Prohibition Council has, throughout its history, remained true to the principles of its constitution; and

WHEREAS the continuous efforts of the liquor traffic has been to undermine such organizations, their purposes and their policies and programs; and

WHEREAS the members of the constituent organizations wish to strengthen in every way the effectiveness of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That meeting in Washington, D. C., January 30, 1957, we reaffirm the purpose set forth in Article II of our constitution as follows: "The object of this Organization shall be to afford a medium through which citizens and organized agencies interested in the promotion of Temperance and Prohibition may take counsel and formulate policies to encourage education on all phases of the drink problem, promote legislative measures and governmental policies in the interest of Temperance and Prohibition, and to secure unity of effort in behalf of the Movement against Beverage Alcohol."

### Beverage Alcohol Advertising

WHEREAS millions of parents in this country do not consider the consumption of alcoholic beverages to be a part of the Christian or American way of life, and desire the opportunity to raise their children free from the influence of the "legalized" liquor traffic; and

WHEREAS alcohol is recognized as a depressant, narcotic drug, the sale of which is forbidden to minors by law; and

WHEREAS those who promote and sell alcoholic beverages are using every advertising device available through newspapers, magazines, radio, television and other media to indoctrinate the nation's children in the use of a product which they cannot legally purchase; and

WHEREAS appeals to advertisers and media representatives have failed to result in the establishment of a system of reasonable controls regulating such advertising: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Temperance and Prohibition Council respectfully entreat the Eighty-fifth Congress to enact legislation to ban the use of facilities and instrumentalities over which it has jurisdiction for the dissemination of such advertising.

### Alcoholic Beverages on Commercial and Military Aircraft

WHEREAS the service of alcoholic beverages on commercial airlines has been challenged by the Air Line Pilots and Stewards and Stewardesses Associations as a direct threat to the safety of the flying public; and

WHEREAS the practice interferes with the right of individual passengers to travel in a sober atmosphere, free of the abuses to personal liberty found in any situation where liquor is freely distributed; and

WHEREAS many of the commercial air lines of this nation have refused to voluntarily prohibit the service of alcoholic beverages aboard their flights: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Temperance and Prohibition Council commend the House of Representatives of the United States for its overwhelming approval of H.R. 8,000 in July of 1956, and further, that the Eighty-fifth Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to give its most careful consideration and approval to legislation which will prohibit liquor service aboard all American commercial and military flights.

### Alcohol and Governmental Life

WHEREAS there has been a consistent attempt by the present federal administration to build a political and moral atmosphere in the nation's capitol conducive to responsible government; and

WHEREAS that atmosphere has been fostered by the frequent outlawing of alcoholic beverages in office parties, at state functions and in other areas of political life; and

WHEREAS President Eisenhower has manifested a continued interest in the spiritual and material welfare of the people of this nation; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Temperance and Prohibition Council commend the administration and the President for such steps as have been taken, and urge a continued effort toward the elimination of alcholic beverages from all national governmental life.

### Additional Membersh'p

WHEREAS the National Temperance and Prohibition Council feels as never before the necessity of pursuing the goals which it has adopted; and

WHEREAS there are organizations not yet represented in the Council which have adopted iden-

(*Concluded on page 7*)

**THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN**
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## BILLS PERTAINING TO THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

Several important bills dealing with alcoholic beverage problems have been introduced during the present session of congress. A bill has been introduced in each house to require compulsory chemical tests for drinking drivers in the District of Columbia, S. 969 by Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon in the Senate and H.R. 2206 by Hon. Robert T. Ashmore of South Carolina in the House. Ashmore's bill is similar to Morse's bill except that the latter's contains a clause calling for compulsory forfeiture of license if driver refuses to submit to chemical tests in case of accident.

A number of bills have been introduced in both the House and Senate to prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages on planes. The first in the Senate was S. 4 by Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and the second, S. 593 by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon. These have been referred to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of which Sen. Warren G. Magnuson of Washington is chairman. Write him, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. urging favorable action on these bills. Three similar bills have been introduced in the House, the first, H.R. 301 by Hon. Thomas J. Lane of Mass., the second, H.R. 1029 by Hon. John Bell Williams of Miss., and third, H.R. 1111 by Carl Elliott of Ala. These have been referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of which Hon. Orin Harris of Ark. is chairman and of which Williams is a member. It is suggested that concentration be on the Williams bill as a member of a committee always stands a better chance of having his bill considered.

A bill that should be opposed is H.R. 2510, introduced by Hon. Howard W. Smith of Va., to allow each individual store of a grocery chain in the city of Washington to have a beer license, referred to the House District of Columbia Committee of which Hon. John L. McMillan of S. C. is chairman.

Senator William Langer of N. Dak. has introduced S. 582 in the Senate and Hon. Eugene Siler has introduced H.R. 4835 in the House, bills to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic beverage advertising. The bills have been referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of the respective houses. Letters should go to Chairmen Magnuson and Harris respectively in support of these bills urging favorable action.

## FOUR CONGRESSMEN INTRODUCE CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT BILLS

Bills calling for a "Christian Amendment" to the national constitution have been introduced into the House of the 85th Congress by four different congressmen as of this date.

The numbers of the bills and the names of the congressmen who introduced them are as follows: H. J. Res. 128, by Hon. Eugene Siler, of Kentucky; H. J. Res. 150, by Hon. James B. Utt, of California; H. J. Res. 235, by Hon. Wint Smith, of Kansas; and H. J. Res. 238, by Hon. William H. Avery, of Kansas. The bills were referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Siler, in introducing his bill, made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, I have introduced in this great legislative body a resolution seeking to add amendment 23 to our present United States Constitution to the end that the basic and fundamental law of our land might recognize the Master Architect, Creator, and Builder of the Universe, the Almighty God, who hung out the stars and lit the burning taper of the sun and draped the glorious rainbow as a scarf about the shoulders of the storm, and also to the further end that there may be recognized in that same Constitution Jesus Christ as the Son of God and Universal Saviour of all mankind. Many people, I believe, think the greatest deficiency of our present Constitution lies in its failure to recognize specifically God Almighty and America's definite position as a Christian nation. In this modern day of paganistic and mundane attitudes, when communism and all of its philosophy of atheism and statism and materialism hold full sway in many places of the earth and embrace millions of its people, there is surely a great need for America to assert humbly her unalterable dependence upon God and her own daily followership of Christianity as the prevailing ideology of most of her people. As most everyone knows, the Constitution is whatever the people decree it shall be, and since most of the American people are God fearing and Christ following, the Constitution itself should make manifestation accordingly.

"This proposed amendment is in no way any encroachment upon the demarcation line of church state separation that has always characterized our Government, since this amendment would neither recognize nor support with tax revenue any church organization whatsoever. While this amendment would not in anywise establish a church, yet it would in a positive way recognize the authorship and authorityship of the Supreme Being and His So

Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of mankind.

"Mr. Speaker, the Holy Bible tells us;

*Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.*

"And the great Apostle Paul once wrote:

*For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.*

"I hope our great Constitution may come to recognize God as our Lord and may also come to recognize that the Nation's foundation must be laid upon Jesus Christ as the firm Rock of Ages and Saviour of the world."

Letters supporting these bills should go to the congressmen who introduced them and particularly to Hon. Emmanuel Celler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

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## SATURDAY EVENING POST REPLIES

**(In the September issue of the CHRISTIAN STATESMAN we called attention to the Owens-Illinois Glass Company ad concerning "no deposit, no return" beer bottles, which appeared in the September 15th issue of the POST, and copy of our letter of protest to the publishers.**

**The following letter was received from The Curtis Publishing Company in reply:)**

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Thank you very much for your friendly letter about the long standing policy of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST against the acceptance of alcoholic beverage advertising.

You can rest assured that the Owens-Illinois advertisement on page 71 of the September 15, 1956 issue is neither a "trial balloon" nor does it represent any change whatever in the Post policy.

It has been an increasingly frequent practice for manufacturers of heavy equipment and other basic materials to advertise their products by portraying examples of their use. You will appreciate, I am sure, that such advertisers would feel that the Post was exceeding its justifiable prerogative if it were to attempt to deny them access to the pages of the Post because some portion of their products are utilized in connection with the manufacture, sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

Owens-Illinois has, for many months, been publishing a series of advertisements, each of which features a particular division of product. In the January 28, 1956 issue, the subject of the advertising was the thermometers and surgical glassware made by the Kimble Laboratory Division of Owens' Illinois. The February 25 advertisement centered on dated, heat-treated glassware manufactured by the Libbey Safedge Division. The April 7 insertion featured the merits of Duraglas. The May 5 advertisement was built around the uses and advantages of Owens' Illinois prescription containers. The June 9 insertion featured Duraglas for soft-drink bottles. The July 14 insertion presented the thousands of uses for glass tubing made by the Kimble Division. The August 25 advertisement showed the large part Owen's Illinois plays in producing quality pharmaceutical glass for the drug industry.

We always welcome comments and criticism from our readers and are very glad that you have given us the opportunity to explain this aspect of Post advertising policy to you.

Sincerely,

Robert Gibbon, *Secretary*

## NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION INC. ALSO REPLIES

**(The September, 1956 issue of the CHRISTIAN STATESMAN also called attention to the purchase of the Welch Grape Juice Company by the National Grape Co-Operative Association and suggested that letters be written to the new owners urging them to return to the original policy of the Welch Grape Juice Company of producing only non-alcoholic products, broken a few years ago by the introduction of wine. Mr. Robert K. McConaughy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of our readers who followed our suggestion, received the following reply, the tone of which would appear to suggest that if enough letters similar to his were written the new owners might abandon the production of wine.)**

Dear Mr. McConaughy:

We deeply appreciate your letter of October 10 in which you expressed your opinion concerning the processing of a relatively small quantity of wine by The Welch Grape Juice Company. This project has been on a more or less experimental basis for the past five or six years and to date it has been a very minor part of our total business.

We sincerely respect the opinions of you and of our many other friends who believe sincerely that alcoholic beverages should not be manufactured, and I can assure you that when the final decision is made regarding the continuation of this department, your expression will be given due weight.

Sincerely,

G. W. Lamb, *Treasurer*
National Grape Cooperative
Association, Inc.
Westfield, N. Y.

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## LIQUOR CAUSED VIOLENCE IN LIMA

**(Incensed and shocked by what is happening in his own city, Commandant Lee Gough, D.D., Salvation Army Evangelist of Lima, Ohio sent us the following clipping from the front page of a recent edition of the "Lima News." His accompanying letter read as follows:**

**"Gentlemen:**

**"Our city has been shocked by the happening described by the following clipping. I thought you would be interested in it as good material for the "Statesman" so am enclosing it herewith.**

**"How strange we keep on selling something that causes men to do such terrible things. I wish you every success. God bless you.**

**Yours, trusting Him,**
**L. Gaugh")**

A wave of violence, which swept Lima over the holiday weekend, left in its wake one woman fatally beaten Saturday night; a S. Central Ave. man in

serious condition from gunshot wounds, a second woman pistol-whipped by her husband, a 2-year-old boy thrown across the room by his father and four persons slashed with knives.

A homicide charge is to be filed today against Woodrow W. Campbell, 31, of 38½ Public Square, for the fatal beating Saturday of Miss Claudine Lemon, 50, who lived in a neighboring apartment at the same address.

Miss Lemon died at 10 p.m. Sunday from multiple severe head wounds and the cumulative effect of the brutal beating she received around 5:20 p.m. Saturday, according to Dr. R. J. Biery, Allen County coroner.

Campbell was arrested in his second floor apartment minutes after Miss Lemon was found lying unconscious on the floor of her third floor apartment at the Public Square address.

A bloodstained shirt was found in an alley outside the window of Campbell's apartment and bloodstains were found on his trousers and underwear, police say.

Campbell denies remembering anything that happened in Miss Lemon's apartment and told police he did not know her except to "say hello to her." Other residents in the apartment building and Campbell's wife confirmed his lack of acquaintance with the beaten victim.

Miss Lemon was described as a quiet woman who "minded her own business."

The apartment was a shambles, bloodstains on three walls and the floor where the unconscious woman was found lying after two men in the apartment next door heard thuds and other sounds of the struggle.

Five deep scalp lacerations, believed to have been inflicted by blows from a skillet and pop bottle, a deep face laceration and multiple stab wounds from a fork, found under her body, combined to cause Miss Lemon's death 29 hours after the attack, according to the coroner.

A trail of bloody handprints led from the apartment to a stairway leading to the second floor where Campbell's apartment is located. Other residents told police they saw him stagger out of the stairway, h's shirt stained with blood.

Mrs. Campbell, who arrived at the scene after the attack, told police her husband and she had attended a wedding and that Campbell got drunk and abusive at the reception. He abandoned her there around 5 p.m., she said.

The fatal beating was only one of three assaults reported to police Saturday afternoon and evening. A stabbing at 1 p.m. and injury of a 2-year-old boy who allegedly was thrown across the room and injured by his angry father at 9 p.m. also were investigated.

Juvenile Court charges are to be filed today against Donald Lines, 46, of 115 E. Vine St. arrested after his son, Ronnie, 2, was admitted to St. Rita's Hospital after treatment for a broken left collarbone and bruises.

Witnesses told police that Lines, who had been drinking, became angry at the boy, grabbed him and threw him across the room where he struck a wall.

## A NATION UNDER GOD

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discern and do His will—only that nation becomes an effective instrument of God's purpose on the earth. Above all, over all, guiding all, empowering all is the transcendent God. To the degree we possess His mind and spirit which is at the center of the universe, and which we Christians believe to be revealed by Jesus Christ, we are and we shall remain a nation under God.

This concept of freedom under God cannot survive as a mere intellectual expression. Apart from its source, it will wither and die. But enriched by prayer, strengthened by worship, maintained by variety of spiritual discipline, our great Nation can successfully confront all forces which would corrupt its life or destroy its freedom. A dynamic and witnessing faith is not an option for our time; it is an imperative for all ages.

But deeper than these truths, a nation under God is a nation under God's judgment. God is sovereign Ruler of a moral universe. Man is not the final source of values. Nor is the nation the highest tribunal of judgment. The values by which both men and nations are judged are eternal. They rest with God. They inhere in His character. Man and his institutions are under God's final judgment. There is a divine order above all and beyond all, in time and beyond time, where love and justice and righteousness and truth are absolute—the perfect order of God's Kingdom, where God rules the heart and conscience of all beings. There is a higher court of judgment above all persons, above all nations, above all cultures, even above all universes—the court of God's eternal perfection. A nation under God is always under His judgment.

Here in this Capitol City this truth was legislated into our pledge of allegiance, is printed on our postage stamps and impressed on our coins.

Now let us each impress it deep within our own hearts and manifest it in our lives and national conduct. Such testimony, to be sure will sharpen the irreconcilable differences between the two great poles of power in our world today. But it will also give us the strength to live in these times and play our God-appointed role in history.

Our dominating concern in Washington on January 20, 1957, is not what we know, not the skills we possess, not the wealth we have accumulated but rather the spirit we convey to the world. To whom

we committed? By whom are we lead? These the commanding questions.

'reedom under God is not permanently secured, safely installed anywhere without personal re-nsibility and unceasing vigilance. Freedom is ays only one generation away from extinction. edom must be won, understood, guarded and en-ed in each age.

Not out of fear, or insecurity, or a substitute for d thinking; not as an escape to an easy and com-table way do we seek to reclaim our ancient heri-e. But rather we worship and pray, we trust and y, because it is the very life-spring of our na-al being.

On days such as this I like to think of our spir-al kinsman, the pioneer American who faced the ntier and the future with three implements in hand. He carried an ax, a gun and a book. With ax he felled the trees, built his home, his school, church. With his gun he provided meat for his le and protection from the predatory forces about n. The Book was the center of religious devotion, textbook of his education and the inspiration of institutions.

Today's American no longer carries the ax, the n, the Book. His ax has become America's gigantic chine, and the world sees that. His gun has be-ne America's powerful armament, and the world ows it well. His Book, by the power of the Per-n revealed therein, is pouring forth the light of a w spiritual birth, and the world must clearly that.

If we are to lead in this hour America must be-ne a citadel of man's true freedom and a vast stion of spiritual power so the light which shines American lives so brightly at home will illumi-te the dark places of all mankind.

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## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION COUNCIL

(*Concluded from page* 3)

tical goals and are actively engaged in the elimi-nation of alcoholic beverages from all aspects of our nation's life; Therefore be it

ESOLVED, That we extend the hand of fellow-ship and open invitation to all such groups wish-ing to join the Council's constituent bodies in a constructive campaign for an Alcohol Free America.

### International Relations

HEREAS the purpose of the United States in maintaining a State Department and a Foreign Service corps is to develop and sustain the respect and goodwill of other nations and peoples, and especially those of Asia and Africa at this time; and

HEREAS the serving of alcoholic beverages at official functions of state is not only offensive to millions of Christians, but also to the many millions who follow the Buddhist, Hindu, Islamic and other religions abroad; and

WHEREAS under the circumstances, the use of State Department funds for the purchase of alcoholic beverages is an unnecessary and unwarranted expense, the elimination of which would constitute substantial savings to the American taxpayers each year: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Temperance and Prohibition Council respectfully urge the Eighty-fifth Congress of the United States to forbid the use of any portion of the Department of State "Representation Allowances" for the purchase of alcoholic beverages, and further that the Congress instruct the Department of State to bar Foreign Service Officers from serving alcoholic beverages in the course of their diplomatic duties.

### Congressional Investigation

WHEREAS the problems of alcohol continue to multiply rapidly all across our land; and

WHEREAS there is a growing concern and resentment on the part of millions of Americans over the rising human and economic costs to the Nation and to them as individuals resulting from the sale and use of alcoholic beverages; and

WHEREAS investigations in the areas of crime and juvenile delinquency have proved defective in calling attention to major National problems: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Temperance and Prohibition Council respectfully request the Eighty-fifth Congress of the United States to conduct and make public the results of a comprehensive Nation-wide investigation of the total costs to the American people in economic, social and political aspects resulting from the sale and use of alcoholic beverages.

### Alcohol and the Armed Forces

WHEREAS recent accounts of the results of the consumption and sale of alcoholic beverages on Armed Services Installations, especially the Parris Island tragedy, serve only to underscore a basic realization that liquor has no place in the training and defense program of our Nation; and

WHEREAS the Department of Defense and the various service branches have failed to act under existing legislation to prohibit the sale and use of alcoholic beverages on Military Installations: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Temperance and Prohibition Council respectfully request the Eighty-fifth Congress of the United States to make full and complete investigation of existing conditions related to and resulting from sale and use of alcoholic beverages on the Armed Services Bases and to take such corrective steps as may be necessary.

# From the Study Window

DAVID M. CARSON

**Head of the Department of Political Science, Geneva College**

## "Plato and Christ"

More than two millenia ago, Plato wrote the first systematic study of politics. The questions he asked and the answers he gave, old enough to be mummies, are debated as vigorously in an American classroom as they were in his Athenian academy.

In *The Republic,* Plato describes his ideal state. Its most significant characteristic was the ruling class, the "guardians," Plato called them. The "swift and strong, spirited, and philosophic," would be chosen, then educated to know their duty, and given absolute power to govern justly. This imaginary state, in which men would live in harmony and justice because they were perfectly ruled by the wise, has inspired readers of Plato through every century since he wrote. But the Republic has remained an imaginary state, because neither Plato nor ony one who followed him could agree on how best to choose those who were wise or how to insure that they would use their power with perfect justice.

*The Republic* raises for the modern reader still another question: what about those who are not "wise"—have they any say at all? Or are they to be only pawns in the hands of their superiors? For Plato, the many, the unwise, hardly existed; they were simply around to do the work of the society, to free the wise for their contemplation. One can read the whole of *The Republic* without finding more than an occasional reference to "the common man."

How different this is from Christ, who proclaimed his mission quoting the prophet Isaiah:

> "He hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor, he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."

Christ's concern was not only for the talented few. He said, instead, "Come unto me, *all* ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."

Paul says that wisdom itself, without Christ, is folly:

> For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. Of this there is abundant evidence. One of the startling examples is Soviet Russia, the spoiled fruit of the Platonic seed. In Russia, the intellectuals rule; chosen at an early age for their ability, they are trained in skills and educated in the Communist philosophy. Ostensibly they rule for the good of all in the Platonic pattern. Actually, of course, they reward themselves at the expense of the masses. The idea of justice to which they give allegiance, like all Communist vocabulary, is twisted and perverted.
>
> Plato would be horrified at the Communist society; yet he himself predicted that the ideal state was likely to degenerate, the guardians, or their descendants, coming to love power and honor, then wealth. Justice would disappear into tyranny.
>
> The life and teaching of Christ was not the only source of criticism and correction of the Platonic doctrine. The Stoic philosophy at its best foreshadowed much of the teaching of Christ. Together, the Stoic and Christian ethics have established a nobler and truer ideal of the state: where all men, equal in the sight of God, are equal before the law; where the pride of wisdom is checked by the freedom of the common man; and where love for our fellow men provides the needed motive for doing our duty to each other.
>
> And so we look, now, not for a state where the wise, set apart, shall rule the common man, but where each man, filled with the Spirit of Christ, shall be uncommon in his wisdom, and the truly just state, with Christ as its king, shall flourish.

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION (incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania),

FORM OF BEQUEST

the sum of ..... dollars (.....)

(In case a testator wishes to leave some particular asset or piece of property instead of a sum of money he can do so by inserting a clear and sufficient description of it in place of words "the sum of," etc.)